

AQUITANIA ARRIVES WITH 5,591 TROOPS

220 Civilians, Including 70 War Wives, Aboard Big Cunard Steamship.

MORE ROMANCES TOLD

E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe and Will Irwin Discuss Conditions in Europe.

The Aquitania, glistering of the Cunard fleet, arrived yesterday on schedule, as she usually does, despite rampant combats on the last leg of her course from Brest. She carried 5,591 military and naval troops, the wives of seventy soldiers and naval men and 151 civilians. Although separated from his bride because of military necessity during the trip, there was not a bridegroom aboard any happier than Private Lester Dringer of the United States Quartermaster's Department. Mrs. Dringer, who was Miss Catherine Price of London, was a saloon passenger, and the rank of her husband compelled him to stay in third cabin with a casual company. Military rules prevented her from traveling with him and his gallant spirit would not let her go otherwise than she did.

Mrs. Dringer became acquainted with her soldier in London, where she was employed in the British War Office because of her husband's military duties. She and her husband, Lester, a British soldier, were married in London. After a little while the soldier learned that the young woman was born on the Fourth of July, and this helped him to understand his patriotic citizenship. They also found that they had both been interned by Germany.

Red Cross workers, who are fond of encouraging sentiment, brought Mr. and Mrs. Dringer together just after the Aquitania docked, and then the workers turned around and looked the other way to prevent the bride from looking embarrassed. Then Dringer talked with his sister, Mrs. J. O. Fouts of 385 St. Nicholas avenue, who had not seen her for eight years, that being his term of service in the ranks of Uncle Sam, mostly in foreign places.

Treated With Scorn by Germans.

Mrs. Dringer is the daughter of a retired London merchant, and a few weeks before the war went to Berlin to brush up on her German, attending a high school there. She was interned and says that although she was not harmed she was treated with scorn, everybody around her, including teachers, heaping abuse upon the English. She said Ambassador Gerard had arrested many poor young Englishwomen with money. After two months of contemptuous treatment a group of Englishwomen, in which she was included, were exchanged for a like number of German women in England. She went immediately into the service of the War Office, "where," she said, "they were interned."

Mrs. Dringer, I am sure I shall like America and the Americans, and I am proud that my birthday is on the Fourth of July.

Dringer went out to the Philippines in 1911 with the Nineteenth Regiment. He was assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry and went to China. He got his discharge in 1914, and a few months later was a passenger by the German steamship Kiehl, bound eventually for Southampton.

War began while the ship was nearing Panama. Dringer was ordered to avoid capture by the British cruiser Tiger who interned in an East Indian Dutch port.

The German skipper had 10,000,000 aboard, and during the chase by the Tiger, he had the gold taken from the strongroom and put out on deck, and the rail, ordering his men to cast it overboard so the Kiehl be taken. The German captain limited the food of the passengers, and Dringer, being the only American aboard, at the end of eighteen days of rationing all hands were taken ashore, after they had appealed to the American Consul. The Dutch authorities sent him, with the others, to Rotterdam and he went thence to England, joining the army again when Uncle Sam entered the war.

Major-Gen. Kennedy in Charge.

In charge of all the troops aboard was Major-Gen. Charles W. Kennedy, commanding the Eighty-fifth Division, a detachment of which, made up mostly of drafted men from Michigan and Wisconsin, landed at the port of Antwerp in Liverpool and spent the night in the town of Antwerp. It was never in action as a division, but furnished many men as replacement troops to every division of the American front.

Gen. Kennedy said, more than once receiving this message from battle commanders, "There is no better place to be than in the front. Send us more." One regiment of the division, the 33rd Infantry, composed of engineers and an ambulance corps, went to Russia, where they are still in service.

The Brigade Headquarters of the 160th Field Artillery, with Brig.-Gen. Beverly F. Browne, also arrived. The brigade is made up of men from California and the north Pacific states who have been across nine months and seen heavy fighting in the Argonne. After the armistice they went through Belgium to Luxembourg and finally to south of Coblenz.

A small party of 11 and wounded men of the 160th Infantry, the old sixty-ninth, returned yesterday. Capt. Charles Murphy, other commandant, was killed in the 34th Field Artillery of twenty-six officers and 1,355 men, the 24th Field Artillery of twenty-two officers and 1,223 men, part of the 14th Infantry of twenty-two officers and 1,077 men, and ninety-one casual officers of all services.

Lieut. Irving Vase of 121 West Fourth street, returned an instructor in an aviation school across the sea, was assigned to see that nobody eloped by sea in airplanes with one of the brides.

With the unmarried who landed were Mr. Irwin, writer of fact and fiction; E. H. Sothern and his wife, Julia Marlowe; Renee G. Seligman, who has been recently doing work in Paris relating to the armistice; and a new bride, formerly Miss S. G. Colgate of this city.

Will Irwin said he had noticed that the soldiers abroad did not approve of the passage of the prohibition amendment, not because they were anti-prohibition, but because they had been

Troopships Due To-day

MAUI from Brest March 18, with sixty-five officers and 2,617 men of the 140th Infantry, Field, Staff, Headquarters, Machine Gun, Supply, Companies, Medical Detachment and Companies A to M, inclusive; four Brest convalescent detachments of 632 men, four colored casual companies, three naval officers and Gen. Sanford B. Stanger, commanding Seventy-third Infantry, Brigade Headquarters.

Henderson from Bordeaux March 19, with thirteen Bordeaux convalescent detachments of forty-eight officers and 1,073 men; Casual Company 53 of New York, two officers and 148 men, and base hospital detachment of four officers and 156 men.

Roma from Marseilles March 15, with 875 officers and men, including eighteen special casual companies and two casual companies.

Caligra from Brest March 5, with six casual companies of two officers and 100 men, casual officer of the Medical Corps and one civilian.

Alaskan from St. Nazaire March 15, with the 346th Infantry, Field and Staff, Second and Third Battalions, Headquarters Company and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, of forty officers and 2,081 men.

carried through while they were on the job of fighting for their country. They felt that it might properly have been postponed until they had returned.

It was different with France, only a slice of which was ruined. Mr. Irwin added, Belgium did not know where and how to begin getting back. More than 500,000 persons were depending on the Government for food. In Antwerp, once one of the busiest ports in the world, grain was growing on the plains.

The German Government was using the Bolshevik scare politically, a sort of bugaboo to frighten the Allies. Mr. Irwin said he gathered from his recent stay in Germany that the people were done for ever with monarchy and that there was no chance of any kind of Kaiser getting control again.

Leont O. R. Duven, only son of the late Henry Duven, is here to resume his residence, having received his discharge from the British navy. His last service was aboard the cruiser, blown up in the North Sea after the armistice. Other Americans who were in the British service who came back to America were Mr. Hoffman, formerly of the Royal Air Force, who was accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hoffman; Capt. C. L. Gould, formerly of the Royal navy, and Mr. C. D. Gilroy and A. D. MacLellan, who were with the Royal Air Force.

Demobilization at Camp Upton Will Proceed Rapidly Until Friday.

Special Despatch to The Sun. CAMP UPTON, March 30.—Records are cleared and papers filed. Records are cleared and papers filed. Records are cleared and papers filed.

Major Joseph Klapp Nicholas, camp personnel officer, announced to-night that so fully have the clerical forces of the division cooperated in the program of demobilization that the schedule as arranged over a week ago can be closely adhered to. The men are eagerly awaiting word to new on shore, after they had appealed to the American Consul. The Dutch authorities sent him, with the others, to Rotterdam and he went thence to England, joining the army again when Uncle Sam entered the war.

On Tuesday the second detachment will leave for home, including the Division Headquarters, the Fifty-second Field Artillery, the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, the 104th Ordnance Repair Shop and 102d Train Headquarters.

Thursday—102d Sanitary Train and 102d Sanitary Train. Thursday—102d Sanitary Train and 102d Sanitary Train.

JEFFERSON'S DAY TO BE CELEBRATED National Democratic Club to Hold Dinner.

Arrangements have been completed by the National Democratic Club for its annual dinner in celebration of the 174th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, at the Hotel Astor, on Saturday evening, April 5.

The speakers will include Gov. Alfred B. Smith, Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Francis Glass and probably David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia.

Among those who have accepted invitations are Major-Gen. John F. O'Rourke, Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, United States Senator David C. Walsh of Massachusetts, Joseph P. Tumulty, former Ambassador James W. Gerard, Francis Courland Penfield and Abram L. Emswiler, Lieut.-Gov. Harry C. Walker, Homer B. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Charles F. Murphy. Ladies are to participate in the affair the year and will be seated with the men at the banquet table. Charles B. Alexander is chairman of the dinner committee.

4,000 PORT WORKERS VOTE TO END STRIKE

Tidewater Boatmen Accept Terms of Private Owners for \$110 a Month.

24 HOUR DAY STIPULATED

Bonyng Assails Copeland for Commissioner's Views of Harbor Troubles.

The first serious break in the front of the striking harbor workers occurred yesterday, when the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, Local 847, I. L. A., with a membership of 4,000, voted to accept the terms offered by the private owners through T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Union.

Thomas L. Delahanty, president of the Marine Affiliation, admitted last night that the tide water boatmen, who operate coal and grain barges, had accepted the private owners' terms of \$110 a month for a twenty-four hour day. To the same class of workers employed on Government owned boats was granted the union's original demand for a twelve hour day.

"It will not affect the strike, however," said Mr. Delahanty. "The offer was tentatively accepted and will be referred to the full strike committee tomorrow night. I will make a recommendation that the tide water boatmen be permitted to accept their offer. They know what they want and they can have it."

The licensed men—that is, the engineers and masters, mates and pilots—can win the strike alone. Even if the tide water boatmen return to work on the privately owned barges, the boats upon which they are employed will not be towed if they in any way injure the strike cause.

Will Support Other Unions.

The Tidewater Boatmen's Union holds a charter from the International Longshoremen's Union, and it was through the influence of T. V. O'Connor that they came to terms. Capt. John Brennan, president of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, said last night that his organization would continue loyally to support the other unions in the strike, although it would no longer participate in it.

"Our action is subject to the approval of the Marine Affiliation," said Capt. Brennan. "I do not doubt that it will receive the sanction of the affiliation, for we have been told that we could return to work if we wished on any terms that satisfied us."

The private owners were jubilant over the turn affairs had taken and freely admitted that other unions in the affiliation would continue loyally to support the Boatmen's lead. Through Mr. O'Connor they have offered terms to several of the six other unions in the affiliation which they believe will be accepted.

Bonyng Issues Statement.

Paul Bonyng, counsel for the private owners, issued yesterday a statement at Camp Upton, N. Y., Health Commissioner, for his utterances regarding the strike.

The statement was as follows: "Health Commissioner Copeland engaged in firing official blank cartridges in the harbor strike. His explosion condemns the private boat owners for what he terms the 'quitting' of the tide water boatmen. His explosion condemns the city in the removal of garbage and ashes. Of course there is not a word of truth in the charge, but a mere trifle like that need dampen the conscientious officeholder's enthusiasm for the headlines."

"On March 5 the New York Tow Boat Exchange wrote Mayor Hylan as follows: 'It is the desire of the members of this association to mitigate, so far as is in their power, the inconvenience or suffering to the people of New York as a result of the present marine workers' strike. With the aid of the city, the association is endeavoring to have the removal of garbage and refuse by hand labor, and it is our wish to do everything to aid you in averting this danger.'

"To this end we hereby tender to the city of New York the use of all our boats and crews for the removal of garbage and refuse, consisting of over 400 tugboats. This offer is good for the duration of the strike and is entirely without obligation to the city. We have no objection to the use of our boats for the removal of garbage and refuse, and we are willing to do everything to aid you in averting this danger."

Both the police and the manufacturers believe the waterfront, which took place after the forty-eight hour week had been conceded, indicates that forces are at work to bring about a settlement. The reopening of the mills, the manufacturers said, was due to the receipt of a letter from the tide water workers stating that they were tired of the strike and wanted to return. They believe they will have a good-sized workforce by the time the tide water workers return.

The strikers claim they will be satisfied with nothing less than acceptance of the closed shop principle.

BARGAINS TO-DAY IN 'SAVIES.'

Greek Born Residents Active in Pushing W. S. Campaign.

To-day is bargain day in War Savings, inasmuch as the tide water workers' strike has been conceded. The tide water workers' strike has been conceded. The tide water workers' strike has been conceded.

A special campaign to organize savings societies among the Greek born residents of New York has been launched by Lieut. James J. Calvey, recently resigned from the army and now a field secretary for the War Savings committee. On Saturday Lieut. Calvey is expected to visit the headquarters of the Greek societies here promised to organize savings units immediately.

WHITTESEY OBJECTS TO VETS' PREFERENCE

Lost Battalion Chief Prefers Old Civil Service.

Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Whittesey, commander of the famous "Lost Battalion," has joined the ranks of those opposing the proposed Martin-Baumes veteran preference bill providing that preference should be shown in appointments and promotions in the civil service to veterans of the Spanish and world wars over all others, regardless of merit or ability.

Col. Whittesey's letter, addressed to the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate and made public yesterday by the Civil Service Reform Association, follows: "As a resident of New York who has served abroad as an officer of the Seventy-seventh New York Infantry National Army—Division, I wish to protest against the proposed Martin-Baumes bill."

"While I cannot assume to represent the spirit or attitude of American soldiers in regard to legislation of this character, I feel personally that such legislation is not for the best interests of the returning soldiers, and it seems self-evident that the bill is subversive of the spirit of civil service. Respectfully, 'CHARLES W. WHITTESEY.'"

STRIKERS WARNED BY JERSEY MAYOR

Garfield Executive Looks for Trouble When Mills Open To-morrow.

Anticipation of serious trouble at the three big woolen mills at Garfield, N. J., which have announced their intention to resume work on Tuesday in spite of the threatened hostility of 8,500 strikers, caused Mayor Ernest B. Dahmert to placard the city last night with proclamations warning against lawlessness.

Mayor Dahmert said the refusal of the strikers to accept the forty-eight hour week for civil service work was finally declared indicated that radicalism is determined to create disorder until control of the mills by workmen is achieved. The Mayor's proclamation said: "All workers who are willing to return to their former employment under the conditions the mills have announced are hereby guaranteed full and complete protection of their rights and from their places of employment."

"Violence will be sternly suppressed by the guardians of the law and order, and no strike work will be tolerated. Every source for the preservation of law and order will be used, and no order must be maintained on Tuesday, April 1, 1919 (and thereafter), when the mills will reopen for business."

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SEES POLAND'S END WITHOUT DANZIG

Mast Not Yield Port, Says Commissioner.

Without the port of Danzig the independent State of Poland cannot exist, and without Poland, Europe will continue to be a war ridden continent, John F. Smulski of Chicago, Polish Commissioner in the United States, asserted last night at a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin to the officials of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, given by Polish national organizations in this country.

"This is not surmise," declared Mr. Smulski. "The admission is to be found in the frantic efforts of the Germans to make any sort of a trade with the allied Powers provided they are allowed to hold the ancient Polish seaport."

He pointed out that without Danzig Poland would be dependent entirely on Germany for raw materials, for credits and for markets. Russia and Austria have given up the Polish lands they took, but Germany is holding on.

"Far more terrible than the loss of land or prestige will be the shaking of confidence not only of the Polish but of all other oppressed nationalities if the promise of freedom made during the war are not kept at the great congress at Paris," he said.

Epidemic Coma Suspected. Sidney Rogers, 67, a mechanic, was taken from the Mills Hotel, Seventh avenue and West Thirty-sixth street, yesterday to New York Hospital, where he was placed under observation for sleeping sickness. The physicians said that the case appeared to be that of epidemic coma, but were unable to make positive diagnosis.

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